

Re-establishment of cultural heritage in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, cultural processes and their role in the upbringing of youth

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ABSTRACT

In the following article the reflection on the great changes and processes in cultural life after the achievement of independence of our republic is conducted. The processes of renewal in the spheres of education, religion, economy are analyzed.

Keywords: culture, Independence, reform, cultural processes, youth education, a perfect person.

1. INTRODUCTION

Advancing on the path of independence and development, the Republic of Uzbekistan is undergoing development and renewal processes in socio-cultural spheres. Over the past twenty - five years, independence has been the most cherished value for us, deeply rooted in the hearts of all our compatriots living on the sacred ground as the embodiment of our national identity, our pride, our noble aspirations, achievements and achievements being one of the paramount milestones of our country, our self-identification.

Once our people gained their independence, the attitude towards the country's past, rich historical heritage, spiritual values and traditions has drastically changed. As described in the book of the first president of our country Islam Karimov "High spirituality - an indestructible power" the spiritual purification is regarded as one of the most priority directions to the incomparable power - spirituality, which encourages the soul to grow, evokes the conscience of the inner world of Man, which makes his will energetic, faith - giving as a whole [1.19.]

In the years of independence, special attention was paid to the issue of further development of culture, which is an integral part of spirituality, and to express an objective opinion about our culture. Only due to independence, there is an opportunity to study and preserve our rich cultural heritage in detail, to restore our national values, to fully study our ancient rich history.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, as it is in all spheres of social life, there were radical changes in the sphere of culture. Both in shape and in content, there were extensive opportunities for the development of culture. The transition of Uzbekistan to its independent development saved it from a class approach to national culture, artificially turning it into a "single common culture". It should also be noted that for seventy years until independence, the culture developed in the spirit of imitation of Western culture in the pressure of a dominant ideology, a tyrannical system. Secondly, the rich past of the national culture has been studied in unilateral direction and our people have become separated from its many invaluable masterpieces. In addition to the reforms carried out in the field of social renewal in the years of independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the development of culture. Being in relation with respect to the spiritual values of the Uzbek people, preserving and developing them, the restoration of Islamic religion, customs, historical, scientific and cultural heritage has risen to the level of state policy[3.170-171]. On September 19, 2017, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev appealed to the 72th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations - with a proposal to adopt a special resolution of the General Assembly called "Enlightenment and religious tolerance" .. He mentioned "This resolution is aimed at finding a resolution on tolerance and mutual respect, ensuring

religious freedom, protecting the right of the believers, facilitating their non-discrimination” [6]. It took a little more than a year for this high bid to sound. During this period, the peoples of the world realized how important this noble initiative is, how important it is for the future of the native land, and as a result, this resolution proposed by Uzbekistan at the plenary session of the UN General Assembly on December 12, 2018 was unanimously supported by the UN member states. A number of measures have been taken to restore the scientific heritage of scientists who have made an invaluable contribution to the Islamic culture. In particular, schools were created in honor of scientists who wrote a number of works devoted to the issues of Hadith, Kalam, fiqh, Sufism and belief. In particular, the teachings of Sufi scholars Abu Homid Ghazzali, Abu Bakr Kalabadi, Abulhasan Hujviri, Abdulkhalil Ghijduvan, Najmuddin Kubra, Aziziddin Nasafi and others are being studied and scientific and spiritual ideas are being integrated into the education of youth. In particular, on the initiative of President Sh. Mirziyoyev the establishment of the Science School of khadis in Samarkand – Imam Bukhari scientific center, the kalam science of Imam Moturidi Center, the School of Islamic law in Fergana – Marginani scientific center, Sufism in Bukhara – Bahouddin Naqshband Center, the establishment of the Science School of Aqida in Kashkadarya – Abu Muin Nasafi Center is the indication of the bright pathway chosen by Uzbekistan.

It is also a means of bringing up a harmoniously cultured generation, spiritual perfection, comprehensively mature people and bringing them to adulthood. Therefore, in the years of independence, the issues of culture and spirituality in Uzbekistan have become one of the important issues. The main attention is paid to the most important areas of culture: the culture of production management, the culture of planning, the culture of lifestyle, the culture of service, the culture of treatment, environmental culture, the culture of child education. In breaking this issue into the minds of students and young people: the moral and moral foundations of the development of independent Uzbekistan, the reasons for the declaration of cultural, spiritual and educational reforms in the years of independence as the main direction of the state policy, the celebration of the anniversaries of our ancestors, who contributed to the world culture, became a tradition - events the essence and content of the issue will be widely disclosed if such a scheme as cultural and enlightenment centers operating in Uzbekistan, ethnical cultural centers operating in the Republic, religious cadres restoration of religious values, contests and festivals held in the field of art of music and singing, museums operating in Uzbekistan are used with effect.

Thanks to independence, the spiritual heritage of our great-grandfathers, who made an invaluable contribution to the development of world civilization, has been studied and restored again. Our people began to enjoy them. In the years of independence, the historical dates of birth of great figures, who are the stars of the spirituality of the Uzbek people, were widely celebrated in our country and internationally in cooperation with UNESCO. In connection with the anniversaries of the great scientists, dozens of unique works of them were published in different languages, pilgrims, parks were created.

In 1991, the 550th anniversary of the great poet Alisher Navoi was widely celebrated. The State prize named after Alisher Navoi was established. In October 1994, the 600th anniversary of Mirzo Ulugbek was held. On October 24 that year, in the UNESCO Hall in Paris, the International Conference on the theme “Ulubek and Timurid period” was held at the exhibition “Ulubek and traditional art”. These events proved once again that the scientific heritage left by Mirzo Ulugbek is of universal value.

On October 23, 1998, in Fergana celebrated the 1200 anniversary of the great scientist Ahmad Al-Ferghani. His unique scientific heritage was returned to our people. In the city of Fergana, a park of al-Ferghani was created and a monument to the great scientist was erected.

In connection with the anniversary of Amir Temur, dozens of historical monuments have been renovated, restored, new structures built, parks restored in Samarkand and Shahrisabz. In the center of Samarkand and Shahrisabz the magnificent Amir Timur fields were restored and magnificent monuments were erected. Also, these cities were awarded the order of Amir Temur.

In 1997, the 2500th anniversaries of cities Bukhara and Khiva, in 1999 the 800th anniversary of the great patriot, statesman Jalaliddin Manguberdi. In 2002 year the 2500 anniversary of the city of Termez were celebrated.

In the years of independence, a number of good works have been carried out to restore the national values of our people, enrich them with a new meaning.

In January 1996, the international charity fund “Golden heritage” was established in under the Republican public Center on “Spirituality and enlightenment”. The “Golden heritage” charity foundation

is engaged in the conduct of scientific conferences "Masterpieces of the people's heritage", historical documents, samples of applied art of folk craftsmanship, monuments, providing contests. In 1996-2002, as a result of the efforts of the "Golden Heritage" foundation, numerous samples of cultural and spiritual heritage of our great scientists from our country and foreign countries were searched, collected and placed in libraries and museums[2.76] It also contributes to the work of studying, restoring the customs, traditions, rituals of the Uzbek people, returning them to the Uzbek people, explaining their meaning and importance to the general public.

Religious values that were degraded during the period of dependence were restored in the light of independence. The glory of our Islamic scholars has been replaced. In particular, in September 1993 year 675 anniversary of the birth of the famous Sheikh Bahouddin Naqshband was celebrated. On the occasion of the anniversary, historical monuments related to the name of the Naqshband in Bukhara were restored. A number of brochures were published dedicated to his work. On October 23, 1998, Samarkand celebrated the 1225th anniversary of the birth of the great thinker Imam Al-Bukhari based on the Hijri - lunar calendar. On this same day in the village of Khartang of Samarkand a complex of monuments of Imam Al-Bukhari was opened. In connection with the anniversary, Ismail al-Bukhari's book "Al-Jami As-sahih" in 4 volumes was published in Uzbek language. On November 16-17, 2000 in Margilan, one of the founders of Islamic law was celebrated 910 anniversary of birth of Burkhanuddin Marginani, 1130th anniversary of birth of Imam Abu Mansur al-Moturidi in Samarkand and memorial complexes were opened in memory of them.

The book "Khidaya" dedicated to the Islamic jurisprudence of Burhanuddin al-Marginani was published. The 1200th anniversary of the prominent scholars of the Islamic World Imam Abu Isa at-Termizi, 920th anniversary of Mahmud az-Zamakhshari, 850th anniversary of Najmuddin Kubra, 600th anniversary of Khoja Ahror Vali were celebrated [4. 54].

Development of education, enlightenment and culture are the most important means of formation of a harmonious person. Therefore, special attention was paid to the development of educational and cultural affairs in independent Uzbekistan as the most important and relevant sphere.

In our country, the state policy on the search for young people with talents, assistance and support is being pursued. Establishing international cooperation in this regard is one of the important tasks. The training institutions cooperate with the European Education Foundation, Technical Cooperation Organization in Germany, JICA international organization in Japan, KOICA agency in Korea, UNESCO, World bank, TACIS-TEMPUS, ministries of Higher Education of the USA, England, France, Japan, Denmark, China, the Netherlands. The educational system of Uzbekistan provokes great interest on a global scale.

2. CONCLUSION

In short, in the years of independence, religion was first and foremost restored the position of Islam as a national and universal value, and the dignity of religious scholars was put in its place.

Besides, in the years of independence, our spiritual values and history have also been restored. And this is important in the formation of high spirituality, historical consciousness in young people. Such cultural processes contribute to the formation of ideas of national independence in the minds of the Uzbek people, especially the youth, while raising the morale of our youth in society, raising national consciousness and national pride. What will be the bright future of Uzbekistan tomorrow will depend on the use of spiritual heritage opportunities, spiritual-ideological outlook, activity in social, political, democratic processes in the upbringing of young people in the spirit of high spirituality.

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